

### Odd Consensus

A year ago the Greek Embassy in Washington was boasting that more than 90 per cent of Greek-American newspapers and radio programs supported the Athens junta. In an editorial of November 6, 1967, *The Nation* asked what reasons might be suggested for this implausible behavior on the part of the Greek-American press, and advised that a Congressional investigation be launched to ascertain the facts behind it.

Today the pro-junta Greeks, or Greek-Americans, suggest that almost 98 per cent of all Greek publications abroad (not merely in the United States) favor the military-backed government in Athens. They allege that the constitutional referendum of September 29 showed that 92 per cent of Greeks themselves are in support of the regime. Apart from the fact that the referendum was a mockery of democratic process, these figures leave open the question as to why Greek publications in the free world should be even more enthusiastic about a dictatorship than are the Greeks who live under its martial law. The easy answer (as in a letter to *The New York Times* from Mr. George Vranopoulos, Greek Consul General in New York) is to claim that practically every Greek-American is pro-junta.

Another strong suspicion is that the government in Athens is trying to influence, and even control, Greek publications and radio programs abroad, especially in the United States. Reliable sources report that the junta, in addition to using a variety of inducements to bring Greek-American newspapers into line, resorts to threats—in a sense exporting terrorism to the free countries.

A letter just received from Mrs. Helen Vlachos, former publisher of two conservative daily newspapers in Athens, and now living in London, states that she was "forced" to suspend publication of the English-language anti-junta monthly *Hellenic Review*, which she started in England after her escape from Greece:

It is with great regret that we announce the suspension of the publication of the *Hellenic Review*. It is not possible at this time to explain fully the reasons which have forced this decision upon us. We hope that this will be possible in the future.

The decision to suspend publication does not imply that the magazine during the five months of its existence has failed in its objectives. On the contrary . . . the very success of the *Hellenic Review* is, paradoxically, one of the reasons for its suspension. . . . We cannot believe that the present situation will last forever.

Mrs. Vlachos cannot explain her reasons at the present time, but her husband, Admiral C. Loundras, who did not manage to escape with her, was arrested last September on a trivial charge and sentenced to eighteen months at hard labor. There have been other harassments against Mrs. Vlachos' immediate family. Friends of the junta, including some diplomats stationed in the United States, are active in denouncing and threatening foes of the dictators. Even if the anti-junta forces were a minority (they are probably, in fact, the overwhelming majority), they should be able to express their views freely in America and elsewhere in the free world.





# Spotlight

AN  
ANALYSIS  
OF CURRENT  
GREEK  
AFFAIRS

No 10 A FORTNIGHTLY PUBLICATION OF THE INSTITUTE FOR POLITICAL STUDIES, OCTOBER 15, 1984 30 DRS.

# DETERMINATION DISPLAYED

NATO's annual fall exercises on the Alliance's Southern flank codenamed "Display Determination" once again was used by Turkey as another excuse to create more problems in the area. The complete story is as follows:

In September, the Greek Government's spokesman Dimitris Maroudas had warned the Alliance that if the exercise was carried out as planned "serious problems would be created for the safety of international flights in an area for which Greece is responsible on the basis of international agreements".

Mr. Maroudas was not far off the mark. Soon after the exercises began, it became obvious that at least one of the participants in the exercise, Turkey, was not going to follow the agreed procedures that had been established for "Display Determination" last July.

Turkish Foreign Minister, Mr. Halefoglu, in a statement made on October 10, asserted that "Greece does not content itself with refusing to participate in Display Determination - 84 but spends considerable efforts on undermining the exercise..." Mr. Halefoglu added that "the Greek authorities have violated their air traffic responsibilities by refusing to acknowledge and issue a

**"During the exercise 'Display Determination' a total of 266 contraventions and 36 violations were noted." (Greek military sources)**

"Notice to Airmen" (NOTAM) we have transmitted to them for publication in strict accordance with the Chicago Conventions and its annexes for the flights to be made over the Aegean by Turkish military aircraft participating in the exercise..."

The Turkish Foreign Minister continued by saying that the Greek authorities' refusal to publish (the Turkish) NOTAM constitutes an act that would have had serious implications for the civilian air traffic in the region. In order to prevent such an

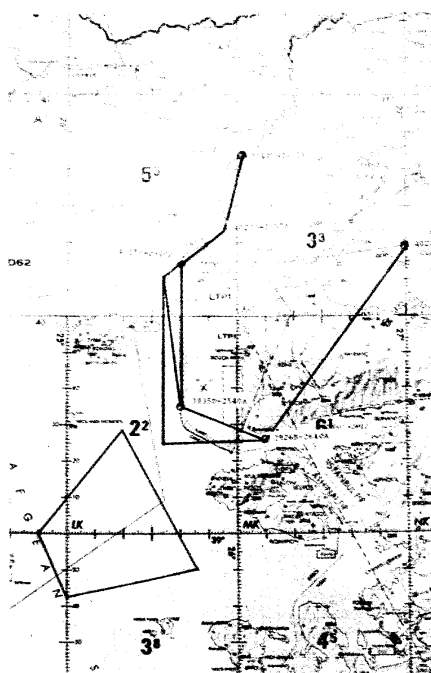
*ON A BRIGHT MONDAY MORNING - October the 8th - the early grape-cutters and fishermen of Lemnos were shaken by a deep roar in the sky.*

*Dropping their tools and nets they looked up to discover the first Turkish planes come from the East and then bang, whizz, loop and dash away above the sleepy roofs of this Greek island.*

*From 7 o'clock until the afternoon of October 8 this muscle-flexing show was staged many times.*

*The planes, single or in formation up to four, flew sometimes so low that one could read the inscriptions on their wings. Then they would hover up as high as 22,000 feet and at least one entered the narrow air-corridor area reserved exclusively to civil aviation, codenamed "Green-18."*

*For Lemnos and its 16,000 inhabitants, that particular day, as it happened, was the anniversary of their liberation from the Turks. A celebration of some kind was to be held at Myrina, the island's tiny capital, the mayor had prepared a speech to deliver in the town square, and the Undersecretary of Defense, Anthony Drossoyannis, had come from Athens to this frontier island to watch the schoolboys parade and the local girls in their bright-colored*



Map of the Aegean region showing the boundaries of the NOTAMs. The green line gives the limits of the area sought by Turkey, in implementation of the CEAC decision, which is confined to the boundaries of the Turkish FIR. The red line shows the area granted by Greece in accordance with the CEAC decision, which falls within the Greek FIR. The area shown in mauve is that illegally sought by Turkey and rejected by Greece and confirmed by NATO. In the box FC below is the area where "air defense episodes" had been planned and where the aircraft carrier AMERICA and other NATO vessels were stationed. American fighter planes took off from the AMERICA. Some of the contraventions and violations by US and Turkish aircraft are shown.

Coordination, was held on July 3, 1984, in Naples, Italy. During this meeting the area where "Display Determination" was to be held was established and each country undertook to issue the necessary NOTAM for that part of this area that fell within its own Flight Information Region (FIR). On August 23, 1984, the Greek Civil Aviation Authority issued the necessary NOTAM. Turkey, however, was not content with this arrangement that she had already agreed to comply with at the CEAC meeting. On September 24, the Turkish authorities

requested that a new NOTAM be issued by Greece for an area which exceed that which NATO had requested at Naples, Italy. The Greek authorities informed Turkey that all the necessary arrangements which NATO had requested had been completed and all necessary NOTAMs had been issued. It was then that Turkey issued its own NOTAM which Mr. Halefoglu referred to in his statement. The Turkish NOTAM included an area which was in the Athens FIR. That is, contrary to the Chicago Convention, Turkey arbitrarily attempted to

costumes dance to country music.

So the meaning of the Turkish air scare was all too clear, or at least so thought the Lemnians and, with them, all other Greeks.

Apart from the anniversary in Lemnos and the ominous Turkish overflights, the other point of consideration in that bright Mediterranean morning was that a big NATO exercise was developing in the Aegean Sea all around Lemnos, although to Greek understanding it was not supposed to include the island itself.

What followed must have been a matter of great concern for both Greeks and Turks, if not the Americans who supervised the maneuvers in the area.

NATO's regular fall exercise, this year called "Display Determination", had made a bad start, fueling again enmity between Athens and Ankara and encouraging in the Aegean a bras-der between Greeks and Turks which could only weaken the Alliance's S.E. flank even more.

Greece's response to the violations was to close an air-corridor passing over Lemnos and declare the area dangerous for international civil aviation for 48 hours - the remaining length of the exercises planned in that sector of the Aegean.

exercise authority in an area that was in the exclusive responsibility of the Greek authorities.

Greece had no choice but to issue a "Warning" that the Turkish NOTAM was invalid. The Greek action was dictated above all other considerations, by the need to ensure the safety of civilian aircraft that might overfly aircorridor "Green-18".

The Greek authorities did not stop there. They requested a clarification on the area of the exercise from COMAIRSOUTH, the NATO Headquarters responsible for the planning of the aerial part

of exercise "Display Determination".

On September 27, 1984, COMAIRSOUTH responded by stating that the area of the exercise was that agreed upon in July during the meeting of CEAC. Turkey, however, insisted on not withdrawing its own NOTAM, which extend the limits of that area.

That is where things stood until October 8, 1984, when the Greek government decided that it could not

**"Interceptor aircraft which entered area FC from Greek air space intercepted all serials in a professional manner provoking no incidents." (Americans participating in the exercise)**

guarantee the safety of civilian aircraft flying on aircorridor "Green-18" and announced that the corridor would be closed for twenty-two hours. That is, during the period that a part of "Display Determination" would be taking place in or around that corridor. The Greek decision was prompted by the observation that a number of Turkish military aircraft had flown in and out of air-corridor "Green-18" without regard for the safety problems which it posed to civilian aviation.

Upon learning the Turkish Foreign Minister's statement on why Turkey had illegally issued its own NOTAM, which included part of Athens FIR, Greece addressed an urgent message to NATO's COMAIRSOUTH requesting clarification.

COMAIRSOUTH answered Greece's request at 2:00 in the morning of October 9, 1984. The NATO Commander's telegram assured Greece that "the coordinates of the area 'X' are those published in Display Determination's Supplementary of July 15th". That is, the coordinates of the area, where the exercise was to be held, were those agreed upon in the July meeting of CEAC.

This was a vindication of the Greek position insofar as Greece had issued the

(Continued on page 3)



# CHEMICAL WARFARE



The training exercise carried out by the NATO mobile multi-national force on the Turkish-Soviet borders (Exercise Turkey Adventure) dealt with the possibility of a conflict involving the use of chemical warfare. And the exercise provided Turkish military commanders with an opportunity to draw attention to their complete lack of defenses against warfare of this kind — a complaint which Washington was quick to respond to.

After the February 1984 meeting of the joint US — Turkish defense committee, US Deputy Secretary for International Security Matters Richard Pearl stated that Turkey would receive American aid in the form of equipment to counter chemical warfare, such as protective uniforms and masks. Very soon afterwards it became known that US and Turkish experts had agreed that Turkey would provide the US with six stores capable of holding 12,000 tons of military supplies, including chemical weaponry.

NATO's position was expressed in evidence given to the Armed Forces Committee of the Senate by General Rogers in Washington in 1982. Called upon to choose between neutronium bombs and chemical weapons for the replacement of the Alliance's short-range nuclear weapons, the NATO Supreme Commander said:

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me to have an effective up-to-date potential for chemical retaliation than neutronium bombs."

Neither the United States or NATO have, at the present time, ground-to-ground medium or long-range missiles armed with chemical warheads. Cruise missiles could carry a chemical load, but this has not yet been planned. Military circles are banking very much on the future MRLS system for multiple launching of rockets, which could be charged with chemicals.

Turkey, on its part, decided this year to participate in the conventional — but convertible — MRLS program, within the framework of the guidelines of the independent European planning group of NATO.

The flow of equipment for defense against chemical warfare to the Turkish armed forces should be evaluated in the light of NATO's strategic reorientations.

However, over and above NATO's initiatives, there are indications that Turkey has become active independently in the field of chemical weaponry. Information suggests that the Turkish Center for Biochemical Research in Ankara is preparing for the production of chemical bombs and toxic substances suitable for use in biological warfare. This is a program which, over an above their likely use by the Turks themselves, could aim at the export of chemical weaponry to other countries: to a point where, in spite of international prohibitions, its use in limited conflicts could be considered probable.

Chemical weapons are defined as those synthetic substances which, spread in a liquid or gaseous form, cause death to, or neutralize or render inactive an enemy.

(From an article contributed by an expert to the newspaper TO VIMA)

# AWACS IN GREECE

Greece will participate in the AWACS system (electronic air control) promoted by NATO. The AWACS base will operate by the end of 1985 at Aktion (in the Preveza area.) The entire NATO system for Europe provides for three advanced AWACS bases (at Tripoli in Italy, at Aktion and at Ikonio). The Government has made the following announcements:



Apart from the aircrew who generally wear a standard flying suit, the NAEWF personnel maintain their own national uniforms. However, all wear this distinctive insignia comprising a NATO star, an E-3A aircraft silhouette and three lightning bolts emanating from the aircraft, superimposed on a fortress wall on a blue background. The star represents the component's multi-national personnel; the silhouette depicts an operational flying unit and the lightning bolts portray the rapid dissemination of information to the Alliance's three main commands.



One of the E-3As which patrol from Norway to Turkey

Government spokesman Dimitris Maroudas confirmed that Airborne Warning and Communications Systems (AWACS) would be established in north-western Greece next year.

Mr. Maroudas said the necessary structure for the AWACS was being set up at Aktion airport, in north-western Greece. He said the systems would transmit information to five Greek up-to-date land stations.

Speaking to foreign newsmen at his regular briefing, the spokesman said the AWACS "are not of a spying nature." He noted that initially their crews would be mixed — both Greek and American — but later would be only Greek. He added that 18 Greek pilots and technicians were already being trained in West Germany. The AWACS, he said, would cover only Greek air space.

The Greek Government considered that the AWACS

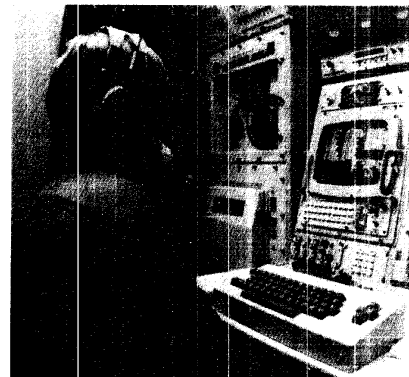
mission will be to serve Greek national interests and control Greek air space to ascertain whether other aircraft are flying in Greek territory.

Mr. Maroudas said the agreement on the establishment of the AWACS system in Greece was signed by the government of former Premier George Rallis within the NATO framework.

He added that the AWACS base at Aktion was not connected with the establishment of the NATO headquarters in Lamsa, and that a similar base existed in Konya, Turkey.

Alternate National Defense Minister Antonis Drossoyannis termed Greek participation in the AWACS system as one of the most beneficial for the country within NATO frameworks.

He said Greece participated in the system with 0.7% of the expenditure, adding that



On board the E-3A an operator sits at the data processing console

the refueling base for the radar aircraft created in Aktion was essentially from NATO funds.

Mr. Drossoyannis said Greece had received one

billion drs for the modernization of the radars in Vitsi, Ziros, Pamicha and Ismaro.

He said the system was expected to be set in operation in October 1985.

# Premier's Visits to Syria, Jordan

Government spokesman Dimitris Maroudas has said that Premier Andreas Papandreu's forthcoming visits to Syria and Jordan, to take place by the end of 1984, were part of Greece's "desire to maintain excellent relations with all Arab States irrespective of their regimes."

He said Mr. Papandreu's visit to Syria "is related to that country's role in the Middle East," and because there "are

old bonds with Syria."

The spokesman told journalists at his regular briefing that the purpose of the Premier's visit to Syria would be to expand bilateral relations in the sector of economic cooperation.

He said that Greece was interested in developments in the Middle East, a region which is close to Cyprus, also because the problems being created in the region could cause "ideal waves."

He said Mr. Papandreu's talks in Jordan would focus on bilateral issues and the Middle East problem.

The spokesman said also that Mr. Papandreu's forthcoming visit to Poland from 22 to 24 October falls within the Greek Government's policy towards that country, "when other countries, two years ago, opposed this policy."

The spokesman noted that other Western politicians were visiting Poland, and cited the

visits of Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz, which will precede Mr. Papandreu's visit, and those of West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, which will follow the Greek Prime Minister's trip.

He said a French mission was already in Poland for the establishment of an economic agreement, and pointed out that all these "visits" "justify Greece's policy towards that country."



# KARAMANLIS BACKS SPANISH EEC ENTRY

President Constantine Karamanlis stressed Greece's support for Spain's accession to the European Economic Community (EEC), in an interview granted to the Spanish News Agency (EFE) Athens correspondent on the eve of his departure for an official four-day visit to Madrid, at the invitation of the Spanish royal couple.

European union is inconceivable without the participation of Spain and Portugal, the President said.

Questioned on the repercussions of accession to the Community on Greece, the President said that entry and active participation in the process for European unification strengthened Greece's international position and its security, contributed to stabilization of democracy, assisted and speeded up economic development, ensured social balance and ultimately, consolidated true freedom

for the Greek people.

He said that Greece's position in Europe, and by extension in international relations, had improved qualitatively with accession. The economic sector had been substantially assisted with the inflow of economic support from the EEC, while exports of agricultural and industrial products to the other EEC member-states were unhindered. Therefore, the President stressed, the economic and political results of accession were clearly positive.

Naturally, Mr. Karamanlis explained, it was obvious that during the first years of entry there were problems in adjusting the country's economic and administrative structure to Community status, but such a problem could always be solved if the will for adjustment existed and if the necessary efforts were made.

With regard to Community expansion, the President said that a European union was unthinkable without the participation of Spain and Portugal, adding that Europe would not be able to respond



King Juan Carlos and Greek President Constantine Karamanlis comparing times during welcoming ceremonies at Barajas Airport. Karamanlis arrived in Madrid for a three-day official visit to Spain

to its historic mission if it did not complete expansion towards the south.

He said that when expansion was realized, Europe, by the end of the century, would have a more diverse economic and social structure, more just among its members, and with a louder voice in international affairs.

But, the President added, to achieve its goals Europe must take bold political decisions as soon as possible. He stressed that the Community Budget resources must be increased, even by up to 100%, and that Community expenditures must be placed at the service of the Community's economic progress.

Mr Karamanlis said that substantial resources must be allotted for accelerating the rate of development of the Community's backward regions, and that adequate resources must be assigned

for research and to bridge the technological gap separating Europe from the U.S. and Japan. He said too much time had already been lost in fruitless discussions on petty national interests.

Questioned on the role the Community could play in "transfusing" democracy, stability and prosperity, the President said that participation itself in the Community was the greatest protection for democracy and averted every intention of deviation, as participation and representation in Community institutions presupposed the operation of a true parliamentary democracy in the member states.

He added that participation in the Community created the prerequisites and afforded the prospects for ensuring economic progress and social stability, which he said contributed to the stabilization of democracy.

## DETERMINATION DISPLAYED

(Continued from Page 1)

necessary NOTAM, which covered that part of the exercise area, which lay with Athens FIR.

The Turkish insistence that it had a "right" to issue a NOTAM for an area which includes part of the Athens FIR is not a simple "misreading" of the Chicago Convention. It constitutes part of a continuing pattern of Turkish actions which are carried out in an attempt to put into question Greece's responsibilities in the Aegean—responsibilities which are assigned to Greece by international agreements.

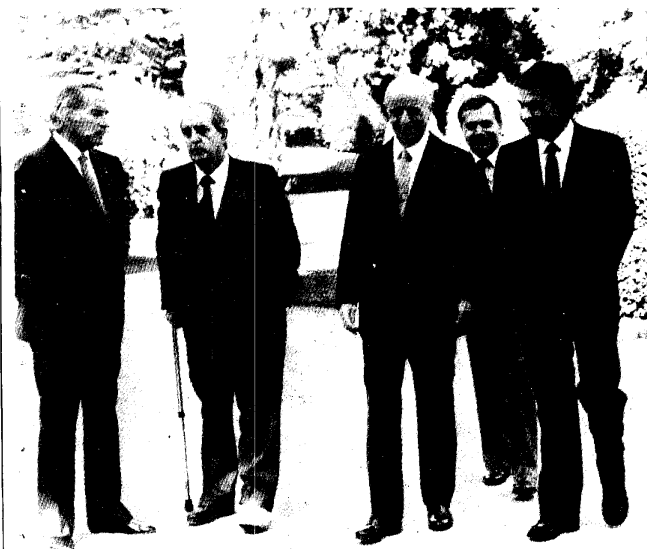
Even more, the Turkish actions in this instance are part of an attempt to go even further: to question even the sovereign rights of Greece in the areas of the Aegean.

NATO's insistence not to include in its military exercises the island of Lemnos is responsible — to a large extent — for this Turkish attitude.

This is at the heart of the problem and the reason why the Greek government refuses to take part in NATO's exercises in the Northern Aegean.

The Greek government has declared repeatedly that unless Lemnos is included in the planning of NATO's exercises it cannot take part in them. In addition, before any progress could be made it is necessary that the provisions of the agreement by which Greece returned to NATO's military wing be complied with. That is, it is necessary that NATO go ahead with establishing the area of responsibility of the Allied Headquarters that was established, as a result of this agreement, in Larisa, Greece.

Turkish intransigence and Turkish provocations will of necessity diminish once there is no question in NATO of what area the Larisa Allied Headquarters is responsible for. The disputes arise precisely because Turkey uses NATO's unwillingness to go ahead with the full implementation of the reintegration agreement in an attempt to limit Greek operational control over the air space of the Aegean.



Greek President Constantine Karamanlis (center) takes a walk before lunch with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzales (right) at Moncloa Palace of the second day of his three-day visit to Spain. With them are Foreign Ministers Yannis Haralambopoulos (left) and Fernando Moran

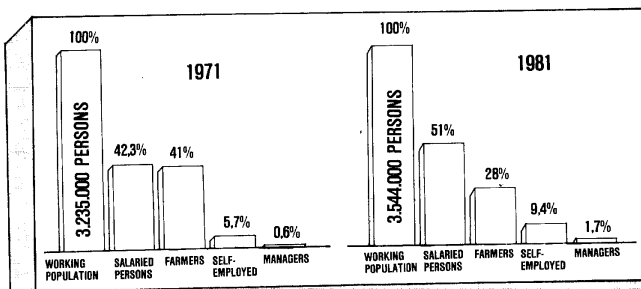
# THE SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE OF GREECE IS CHANGING

According to an announcement by the National Statistics Service, the number of farmers and livestock breeders who, in the past, constituted the largest part of the active population, has now decreased by 340,000 to a total of 973,000.

An important decrease also appeared in the numbers of employed children aged 10 to 14. The 65,112 under-age workers in 1971 dropped during the following decade to 36,125.

Meanwhile, the number of salaried persons increased by 310,000 and their percentage of participation in the active population of the country rose from 42.3% in 1971 to 51% in 1981.

The economically active population rose to 3,544,000, from 3,235,000 in 1971, a 10% increase.



There has been a significant increase in university graduates as well as in self-employment, reaching 9.4% as compared to 5.7% of ten years ago.

An increase is also observable in managerial staff (managers, directors). They comprise 1.7% of the working population, as compared to 0.6% in 1971.

Office employees comprise 9.5% of the employed population. These categories have increased by 134,000 in ten years.

The percentage of university graduates is 11%. The educational level of working women is higher than that of men (13% are university graduates as compared to 9.6% for men).

In addition, the percentage of women who have completed high-school is greater than that of men.



## EXPORTS-1983 RESULTS

The Center for Research and Studies has announced its findings on the progress of Greek exports in 1983.

It reports that in that year the value of Greek exports showed an increase of 4%

over that previous year and amounted to \$4,259 m. in 1983, \$4,234 m. in 1982, and \$4,189 m. in 1981. Without oil products, the exports of which showed a drop last year, exports would have

shown a better result (increase of 6.6%). In spite of this modest improvement in the value of exports in current dollars, the increase in exports by bulk was the best in the last ten years and reached 18.4%. Because of this significant increase, exports by bulk reached the level of exports of 1980, the best year for exports of the post-war period.

This improvement in export results in 1983 is basically due to agricultural products, exports of which showed noteworthy resilience during the three years of crisis and made a decisive contribution to the recovery of Greek exports last year (increase of 17% by value). To a great extent this favorable development is due to exports of vegetable oil (chiefly olive oil), which showed an increase of 229%. Exports of vegetable oil, which more than tripled, were absorbed almost entirely by countries of the Community.

From the point of view of geographical distribution, the increase in exports in 1983 is due in its entirety to the particularly satisfactory exports to the EEC countries (increase of 18% by value). In other areas exports either remained at the same level (Middle East and North Africa, EFTA countries) or showed a drop.

In those groups of products where exports in 1983 passed the \$10 m. mark (22 in all, 20 showed an increase of over 20% in current dollars). In five cases there was a increase of over 100%. Certain "new" products showed a noteworthy dynamism; these included fiber glass, machinery and equipment for the processing of textiles and leather, regenerated cellulose, bus chassis and cigarettes.

Greek economy had entered a period of recovery, with positive development of the Gross National Product (GNP) and an impressive increase in exports that proved the competitive ness of the economy.

Mr. Kefauver said the strength of the Greek economy was great with regard to investments. Over the past two-and-a-half years serious efforts and important changes had been made in the agricultural sector which, he said, was proceeding on the correct road and would contribute decisively to the increase of the national product.

Mr. Sofoulas said the

## Good Investment Prospects Noted



Spending at a press conference for the Greek-American media on September 29, the Governor of the Hellenic Republic, Constantinos Karamanlis, and the Minister of Agriculture, Vassilis Kalfas, outlined the favorable investment prospects in Greece. The two governments were participating in the Greek-American symposium, headed by National Economy and Finance Minister, Giannos Arsenidis, to the conference of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. Mr. Sofoulas said the

# ATHENS YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Athens this year celebrates the 150th anniversary of its becoming the capital of the Greek State. In 1834 it was a mere village, which has gradually developed into a metropolis.

As Athens developed, it acquired a

particular "face" in each period. It had beauty, grace and a human air; it was a city beloved by its inhabitants and foreign visitors alike. Now the city of the goddess Athena has been crammed with multi-story buildings. It has been choked up with concrete and

modernism has swallowed up its grace. We print below old photographs of various points in Athens (taken from *Tachydromos* magazine) and next to them contemporary photographs of the same points. The reader can make his own comparisons.



Omnia Square at the beginning of the present century — and as it is today.

The elegant building, with the slender columns and arches, in the center of the photograph is the mansion of the archaeologist Heinrich Schliemann, built in 1897 in Panepistimou (University) St, where it still stands. In front of it, where the Metochiko building now stands are the stable yards of the Cavalry.

It is impossible to obtain a photograph of the same corner of Athens today. The Schliemann mansion has been blotted out by the vast Metochiko building (on the site of the stables). This point is now a network of apartment blocks.

## THE GREEK CITY

### A Continuum from Ancient Greece to Today

The Modern Greek City was the subject of an international symposium held in Athens and Ermoupolis on the island of Syros on 29 and 30 September this year.

Amongst the various experts from different parts of the world taking part in the symposium were historians, architects, town planning specialists, literary historians, sociologists and geographers.

The issues on which the discussions centered were:

- Observation and planning of cities in the 19th century in south eastern Europe.
- Stages of development and implementation of town planning.
- Historical continuity, tradition and archaeological sites.
- Tradition, progress and historical identity.

It was observed that the rates of town planning development of Greek cities after the liberation of the country (1821) were unique in south eastern Europe.

Already in the early years after the liberation of Greece plans for a specific town and country planning policy were being formulated and implemented which were important in their range and exemplary in their wealth of ideas and proposals.

In the first phase of the town planning development of Greek cities (1830-1860), with the dominance of the ideas of European neoclassicism, purely Greek traditional elements were combined with this to form a union of modern scholarly trends and Greek craftsmanship and imagination.

Archaeological sites and the historical nuclei of cities were recognized not only as town planning assets, but also as bases for the organization and development of the cities.

In the establishment of town planning in the first phase other basic elements are observable:

- Reference to the classical model of Hippodamian (5th century B.C.) architecture (extensive dialogue with the inhabitants affected by the planning).
- Creation of infrastructure networks for the traditional fabric of the cities.

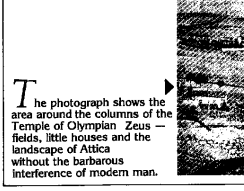
Thus the phenomenon of isolation which characterizes the modern city is unknown at this period and is avoided by democratic dialogue and planning and through the human considerations which predominate.

Among the cities established on such exemplary town planning principles are: Athens, Eretria, Karystos, Patmos, Sparta, Megara, Corinth, Thessaloniki and Eleusina. All these cities were important centers in ancient Greece. The market, the town hall, the schools, the churches, the public garden and the library are the cardinal points, as in ancient and Byzantine times, of town planning development.

Greek historical memories, popular architectural traditions and the beauty and functionalism of Greek folk architecture were made to contribute to the new needs of progress and new ideas.

The farmer comes from Elefsina to sell his fruit (loaded on his donkey) in the capital. He passes the Areopagus and goes to the Plaka. Today, instead of the rocks and beauties of the landscape, there is a sea of multi-story buildings.

The photograph shows the area around the columns of the Temple of Olympian Zeus — fields, little houses and the landscape of Attica without the barbarous interference of modern man.



## AT THE CROSS-ROADS of International Transportation

Greece, by reason of its position at the south eastern extremity of Europe, is becoming the center for international transportation in the region. This was emphasized at the International meeting on the development of transportation in the Mediterranean held in Thessaloniki recently, at which 21 states and 18 international organizations were represented.

The creation of the route Beroia (Bulgaria) — Igoumenitsa (Greece) — the port of Volos in Central Greece will provide strategic access for international transport to western Asia and Africa. Essential to the infrastructure is the international railway Igoumenitsa — Volos, the construction of which is to begin shortly. The study and construction have been undertaken by Greece and Italy.

Transportation accounts for 6% of Greece's GNP, while 90% of the country's foreign trade is served by its merchant marine.

A proposal of Greece which was accepted at the meeting was that Volos should be the home of an international technical transportation planning center was made by Minister Alex. Tsachalopoulos. The center will use advanced methods of planning and provide technical support to any country requiring it.

The Minister stressed the efforts of mediation which Greece is making to bring closer the countries of the Middle East, North Africa and southern Europe.

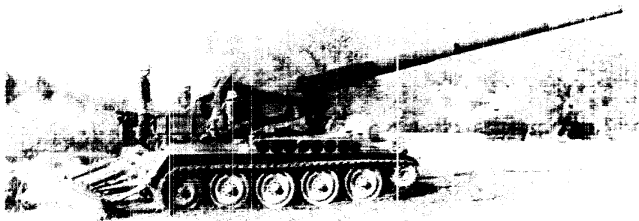
## UNESCO BACKING on Parthenon Marbles

UNESCO Director General Amadou Mahtar Mbow said that the policy followed by UNESCO is to create the necessary conditions for the conclusion of agreements on the restitution of works of art to their countries of origin. The statement by Mr. Mbow was in reply to a question by a Dutch journalist during the return of the Parthenon marbles, during a session of the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly.

Mr. Mbow added that "we are happy to have the Parthenon as a symbol. I myself have launched an appeal for the restitution of all monuments that have been taken away."



# VOLUNTEERS FOR THE GREEK ARMY



Volunteers during training

For the first time, the Greek army is to recruit volunteer soldiers — men and women — for a minimum period of service of five years.

These volunteers are expected to number about 5,000. The training which they will receive will be of a high level and they will be used in the handling of sensitive and expensive weapon systems

such as tanks (Leopard I), radar and advanced technology electrical equipment.

The Greek armed forces maintain very high standards and they require constant reinforcement of their manpower, in order to respond to the demands of modern technology.

# GREEK-AMERICAN CULTURAL FESTIVAL IN NEW YORK

The Federation of Greek American Associations held its second cultural festival in New York from 14 to 16 September this year.

Thousands of Greek Americans and other American citizens visited the 30 stands of cultural organizations and public services and had the opportunity of seeing folk art exhibits, photography exhibitions, films, theater, concerts and various Greek folk dances.

Of particular interest were the presentations of Greek dances given by the companies from Hicksville, Cyprus, the Folklore Club of America and from the Pontus and Crete.

Distinguished Greek American musicians performed on the piano

and in concerts.

Also included in the festival were exhibitions of books, photography, lithography, sculpture, wood carving, icon painting, ceramics and painting.

For the first time the exhibits included 24 reproductions of ancient Greek works of art, among which were sculptured heads and torsos, murals and reproductions spanning the years 2400 to 1200 BC and the Cycladic, Minoan and archaic periods.

The book exhibition was made up to 1200 children's books and 100 volumes by contemporary Greek writers.

Also of especial interest was the stand of the National Resistance

1941-1944, which for the first time in America made possible an open public discussion between the public and those involved in the Resistance on this particularly important phase of modern Greek history.

The Greek Orthodox Archbishop of North America involved himself fully in every aspect of this cultural festival. The Greek Government sent representatives from the Ministry of Culture and the Secretariat for Greeks Abroad.

The festival made a significant contribution to the better presentation of the cultural problems of Greeks in America and to the more general strengthening of their bonds with both America and Greece.

# The Protection of the Family

The husband in Greece is no longer the head of the family who decides on everything connected with marital life. The care and management of the home is no longer assigned exclusively to the woman.

According to the new Family Law, husband and wife must now decide jointly on every matter connected with their marital life. The husband does not bear all the marriage responsibilities. Both husband and wife are obliged to contribute, to the extent that each is able, to meeting the needs of the family and the maintenance of their children.

A new law has been passed in Greece, for the protection of the family. Working parents now have the right to take 6 months off work (3 months for the mother and 3 for the father) after childbirth or until the child reaches 2 1/2 years of age. The parents run no risk of losing their jobs during this period. If the father does not take advantage of the three month period, he loses it. It cannot be transferred to his wife. The father is now responsible for staying home and watching their child. The mother is no longer the sole person responsible for the upbringing of their child.

It must be stressed that for the first time in Greece an institution of parental leave has been introduced.

Article 8 of this law provides help to parents of mentally retarded or handicapped children. These

parents have a right to ask for a one hour reduction in their work day. Article 9 provides for time-off during the working day for parents who have children up to the age of 16. The employer must give the parent time-off to visit their children's schools and follow their

development.

Article 15 provides for the protection of motherhood. An employer cannot fire a woman during her pregnancy nor one year after childbirth.

The Council for Equality between the Sexes is responsible for the promotion of this law. It is now trying to extend this law into the public sector. This law presently applies to those who work in a company or business that employs 100 people or over.



Parental Care - A Mutual Responsibility

# VICTIM OF FORGERY

Misrepresentation is one of the principal characteristics of Turkish propaganda.

Never slow to use false information, it has now moved on to employ forged signatures to bolster up its 'arguments'.

This is precisely what it has done in the case of the Italian journalist Francesco Cerri, President of the European Parliamentary Journalists' Association, whom it has represented as supplying a foreword to a propaganda pamphlet issued by the pseudo-state of Denktash.

As might be expected, Mr Cerri has protested in the strongest terms in a letter to the representative of the Turkish Cypriot community in Brussels. The letter reads:

Strasbourg, 14 September 1984

Dear Mr Representative,

A photocopy of the pamphlet "Why the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus?", published by the Cyprus Turkish Cultural Association in Ankara, has been brought to my notice. In this, on the first page, I am credited with the following declaration: "It was only after our visit to the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus that we could perceive the existence of the Turkish Cypriots in Cyprus."

I would like to register with you the strongest protest against this inadmissible falsification of my words and the use to which they have been put in this pamphlet.

It is inaccurate, in the first place, and overtly manipulative to represent me as speaking in this "declaration" of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus", which was not to be proclaimed until six months after the date to which my words are traced back, 13 May 1983. Apart from any political consideration, it would thus have been impossible for me to speak of a visit to a politico-geographical entity which at the time was totally non-existent!

As to the rest of the quotation, which, I suppose, is inspired by a conversation which I had in Nicosia with the Turkish Cypriot press on 13 May 1984, at the end of a visit of a group of parliamentary journalists, in the course of which I spoke in the name of my colleagues present and not in my capacity as President of the EPJA, it becomes meaningless since it has been amputated from the sentence which followed it. Speaking in French, I said, by way of a quip, that: "Our visit to the Turkish Cypriot community has made us aware of the existence of the Turkish Cypriots on the island." I went on to add that as professional observers of politics "we have perhaps neglected the human aspects of the problem" in concentrating on the politico-strategic facts of the Cyprus question.

In the conviction that you will take all measures necessary for the withdrawal of this pamphlet from circulation so that this already serious and deplorable affair should not be further aggravated, I would beg you to accept, Mr Representative, my very best wishes.

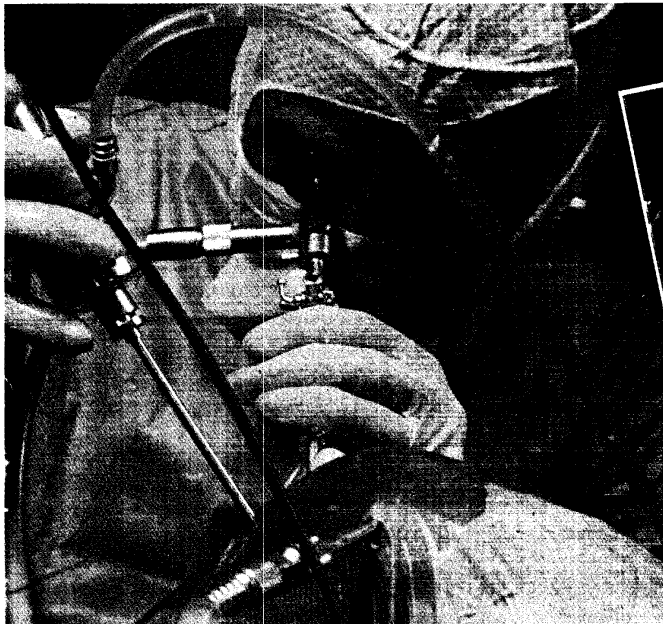
Francesco Cerri  
President of the EPJA





# HIGH STANDARDS IN MEDICINE

The message which emerged from the 14th Panhellenic Surgical Convention — attended by a large number of doctors from the US, France, Britain, Italy, China and other parts of the world — was, for the progress and achievements of medicine in Greece, an optimistic one.



Arthroscopy with modern means

At the technological level, in its scientific potential and in research, Greece is well ahead and has little to envy other advanced countries.

Technology has in our time opened up new avenues in medicine. Thus, in Greece the use of the computer in intensive care and recovery units, the surgical microscope, computerized tomography and the use of laser beams in surgery have become an everyday reality.

New techniques are

constantly being applied in various surgical operations and have raised their success rate dramatically.

In heart surgery achievements keep pace with those in other countries. Artificial hearts and electronic devices have been used experimentally in animals and it is believed that they will change the course of heart surgery.

In the field of nephrology we have, apart from blood — purifying methods, the artificial kidney and CARD — chronic ambulatory

peritoneal dialysis — a method perfected by a Greek, Prof. Oraopoulos, at the University of Toronto.

Kidney transplants are carried out with a high level of post-operative success.

Up to now there has been a donor problem and kidneys have been imported, with detrimental results for the quality of the organs, because of the time required for transportation.

Now, however, a new law (1383/83) has opened the way for transplants of kidneys



Modern methods and equipment in surgery.

from the dead in Greece.

In the struggle against cancer, at the level both of research and of therapy, Greek doctors, following in the footsteps of the great researcher Papanicolaou, originator of the Pap. test, have many achievements to their credit.

The Minister of Health, Georgios Yennimatas, stated recently:

"The Government, putting into effect the requirement

the 1975 Constitution, which states that "the State shall be responsible for the health of the people" has increased its budget for health from the 30 billion drs in 1981 to 75 billion drs in 1984 and has made organizational efforts for the implementation of the operation of health care treatment units at a national level. By the end of 1985 the setting up of another 38 heart surgery, nephrology and tumor centers will have been completed."

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### New Works at Art Show

A total of 147 works of art, most of which were previously unknown, will be exhibited at the Athens Byzantine Museum, within the framework of the celebrations of the centenary of the Christian Archaeological Society. The exhibition opened on Saturday, 29 September.

### Cypriot Contemporary Art

An exhibition of contemporary Cypriot art was inaugurated on Wednesday, 10 October, at 8 p.m., at the Athens National Gallery. It was organized by the Cultural Service of the Cypriot Ministry of Education.

### Kill the Children Rather Than Buy Them Books

Western correspondents in Ankara have reported that fathers in Turkey have attempted to kill children who demanded to be sent to school, because of the high price of school books and writing materials. The reports were based on a statement issued by the Turkish Social Democratic Party, after a new wave of price increases.

The statement stresses how grave the situation has become. "Most people are no longer able to buy meat to take home and cook, or olives to have for breakfast. The population has already begun collecting stocks of firewood and coal for the winter. Some people are not in a position even to buy a pound or two of fruit."

### Italian Trade Minister

National Economy and Finance Minister Gerassimos Arsenis had a meeting with Italian Minister of Foreign Trade Nicola Capria, in Athens at the head of an Italian delegation, on 3 September.

During their meeting, the two Ministers discussed bilateral issues, particularly on the development of industrial cooperation, mainly in the sector of technology.

### British Ships Visit Piraeus

Two new patrol vessels of the Royal Navy paid an informal visit to Piraeus from 4 to 6 October on their way to Hong Kong. HMS Peacock and HMS Plover have been especially designed and built by British shipbuilders for service there.

# Letters from Turkish Prisons

"My darling,

This is the first time I have been able to write to you after a long while. All this time I have been living hand in hand with death and I have not been allowed to see you..."

That is an extract from a letter written by a political detainee to his wife during the hunger strike in Constantinople military prison. Some 8,000 prisoners took part in the strike, in protest against torture and the inhuman living conditions in Turkish prisons.

According to international press reports, fifteen of the hunger strikers died. Great secrecy was used to smuggle some letters out of prison and into the hands of western journalists — most of the letters being from prisoners who died. Here are some extracts.

"They torture people here in the prison. Whenever one of our friends leaves the cell, he comes back with bruises

on the face, black eyes and torn clothes. Our friends are beaten even when they go to the doctor. Up to the week before we went on hunger strike, they beat us inside the cells, all the time."

"My dearest sister,

Our last meeting can hardly be described as a success, as a result of the condition I'm in and of the fact that my nerves have weakened.

"Even if it was the last time, the fact that we were able to talk made me very happy.

"It was my "last wish", as they say, and even so seeing the ones I love for the last time made me so happy..."

"I often lose my balance, my mental processes are weak, and I am irritated by the fact that I am unable to urinate, despite the medicine they give me. I have all the symptoms of tuberculosis (sweating, phlegm, inability to cough with ease, frequent high temperatures and a dry

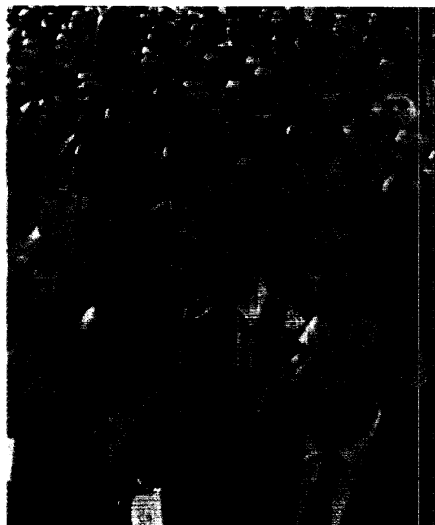
mouth)."

"My darling,

I wrote you a letter the other day and I also sent a telegram. I hope you got both of them, but I don't really remember what they said. As you know and as you can imagine, I have difficulties with the workings of my mind. My memory and judgement are impaired, and I often forget things...

"We are now on the ...th day of the hunger strike against conditions in the prison. We are asking for a stop to be put to the pressure and the beatings. Our morale is very high, but naturally enough our physical condition is worsening. We shall fight on to the end. We shall not give up until they have granted us what we demand."

(From a 23-year old political detainee under sentence of death. These letters were published recently in the Greek periodical Tachydromos ).



The accused awaiting the decision of the court-martial.



# CHALKE: 'NAVEL OF EARTH'

## FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

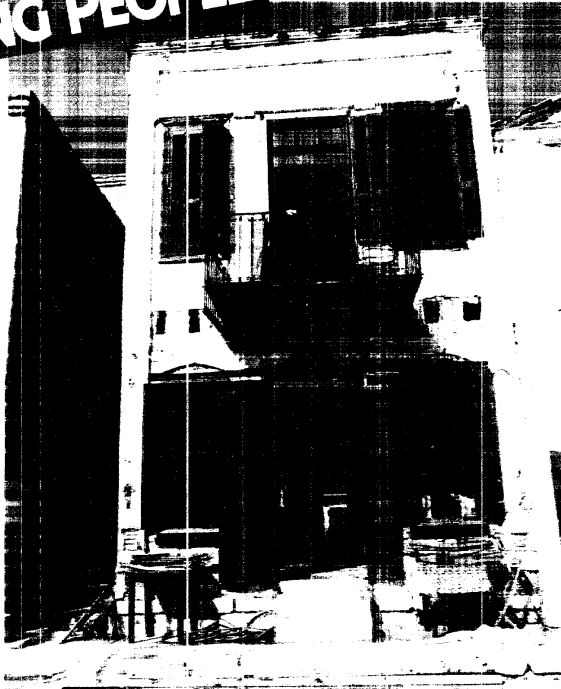
Chalke is a border island in the south east Aegean, near Rhodes. The sea shell from which the Phoenicians extracted purple dye ("kharik" in Phoenician) is said to have given the island its name. Others believe that the name comes from the bronze (Greek "chalkos") workshops which existed on the island 2,500 years ago.

It was this island which, in December 1982, was proposed to UNESCO by the Greek Under-Secretary for Youth and Sport, Kostas Papadakis, as an island of peace and friendship for young people throughout the world. The proposal was immediately accepted.

Thus, in October 1983 this cultural "navel of the earth" for young people was the venue for the first international convention of the young. Various events and discussions centered on issues of culture, folk art, the problems of the young and peace.

The delegates were first given a conducted tour of the archaeological sites of Rhodes and Chalke. The environment played a dominant role in this effort: an international understanding and the opening up of the channels of dialogue and communication.

The domed medieval halls, the Byzantine churches and



A traditional home in Chalke. Downstairs a "general store" and upstairs the proprietor's home

The ancient Greek temples became vibrant with the lively debates of the young delegates.

At the beginning of this international youth week,

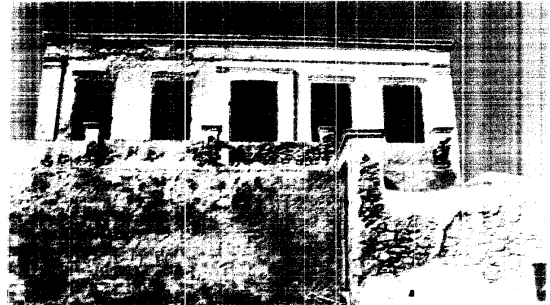
attention was centered on humanity and culture through the ages, but the participants were not slow to voice their fears and aspirations on the issue of world peace and discussions were dominated

by that passion for life which is the right of the young whose future opens up before them.

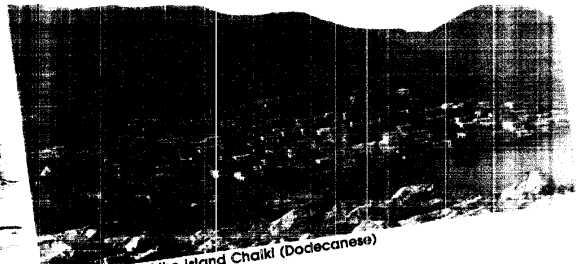
The week ended with a sports program including

basketball, volley ball, swimming, polo and cycling, into which the young visitors threw themselves with enthusiasm.

Last year's success augurs



A combination of ancient Hellenic and neo-Hellenic architecture



General view of the island Chalke (Dodecanese)

well for this year's meeting being held 17-24 October. On the agenda this year are: tourism for the young, ways of life of young people and world peace.

# YOUNG PEOPLE'S FESTIVALS

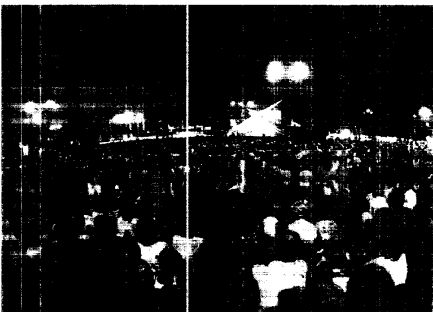
The young people of Greece, like young people throughout the world, are the most progressive section of the population.

They are not prepared to make compromises with today because they realize, more than anything else, that tomorrow belongs to them.

For this reason the young are active in shaping their own tomorrow's world. Their fight is to improve the quality of life, to reconcile body and spirit, work and creativity.

Their task is to insist that civilization and humanity are the only means for conducting relations between nations, and, above all, to establish peace on firm foundations and, by these means, a new way of life, expression and development.

It was on these basic principles that the political youth movements of Greece have this year been organizing their own festivals to proclaim their needs both in politics and in culture.



Thus Athens has seen the Youth Festival of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), at which Premier Andreas Papandreu spoke.

He dwelt particularly on the concern of young people about issues of social policy and on the unwavering stance which they have taken on matters of national independence.

The PASOK festival also included cultural events and exhibitions of folk art and architecture.

The pattern of the Athens festival was repeated in cities and villages throughout the country.

The youth movement of the opposition New Democracy party has also been holding its own festival, as have those of the Communist Party of Greece and the Communist Party of the Interior (Eurocommunist). The common denominator of the latter two was the desire felt by every human being for the maintenance of world peace.